

The Puerto Ricans in Newark, New Jersey

A study, commentary and statistical analysis of the Puerto Rican in Newark
with additional statistics of the national Puerto Rican population.

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FOREWORD

This publication is a result of a vital need for information about Newark and the Nation's Puerto Rican population.

Since January 1963 the Newark Human Rights Commission, through the efforts of Mrs. Marie Gonzalez, Puerto Rican & Spanish Affairs Specialist, has worked hard to establish lines of communication with Newark's newest minority community.

Today Newark's Puerto Rican population, recognizing the receptivity of Newark's Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio and the City Council, is cautiously dipping into the mainstream of our City's affairs with the hopeful anticipation that the residents of Newark will accept their efforts to contribute their ideas and talents for the benefit of the total community.

Many of America's traditions and basic ways of life are due to the legacies of the many peoples and nations whose culture and national characteristics washed upon our shores and refreshed our culture through time.

All of us have roots among the nations of the world and, naturally, are proud of the contributions made by our respective ethnic groups, religions and ancestral inhabitants.

One of the cultures adding an extra dimension to the American way of life is the Spanish. We are richer today in our literature, art, music and language because of the Spanish contributions to that fantastic panoramic tapestry that has become American culture.

One of the basic contributions of the Spanish culture to the American scene is found in the language we speak. There are many words we use that may be considered, by us, to be basic English—yet if we were to trace their origins and usage we would find that the words are actually of Spanish origin. Listed below are some of the more widely used words in the American vocabulary that derive from the Spanish language.

alligator	renegade	sherry
armadillo	siesta	potato
toreador	mosquito	desperado
cannibal	Negro	cargo
emburgo	fandango	cordovan
canyon	bonanza	bolero
sarsaparilla	barbecue	pueblo
sassafras	chinchilla	lariat
peccadillo	ranch	junta
machete	tornado	sierra
gurrutse	corral	punctilio
adobe	stevedore	alpaca
spade	cafeteria	plaza
peon	tortilla	pimento
stampede	broncho	cigar
vanilla	patio	tango
avocado	llama	rodeo
bravado	rhumba	

SOME SPANISH PEOPLE OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

Those Americans of Spanish ancestry who arrived here by way of Puerto Rico are possessors and ambassadors of the Spanish past. Puerto Rico was a Spanish possession for 405 years—from 1493-1898. During the Spanish-American War of 1898, American troops landed on the island on July 25, 1898 and according to the Treaty of Paris, of April 11, 1899, it became an American possession.

In 1917 Puerto Ricans became American citizens and were given a limited amount of self-government. In November, 1948, Puerto Rico held its first popular election for Governor. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was officially proclaimed by Congress, on July 25, 1952.

Listed below are several people of historical importance who contributed to the Spanish influence in the United States followed by a list of Puerto Ricans in the United States who are active in various areas of contemporary America.

Juan Ponce De Leon (1460-1521)—Discoverer of Florida and first governor of Puerto Rico.

Saint Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1521)—Founder of the Jesuits.

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547-1616)—Spain's greatest literary figure. His work "Don Quixote de La Mancha" is considered to be one of the great works of all time.

Diego, Rodriguez de Silva y Velasquez (1599-1660)—Considered Spain's greatest genius in painting.

Bartolome Esteban Murillo (1617-82)—A Spanish master of painting.

El Greco—Although borne in Crete he lived in Spain since his youth. Is considered to be one of the masters of Spanish art.

Father Junipero Serra (1713-84)—Founder of the famous chain of missions in California.

Francisco Jose de Goya y Lucientes (1746-1828)—A portraitist, designer of tapestries, etcher and caricaturist.

Pablo Martin Meliton de Saranate y Navasquez (1844-1908)—Violin virtuoso and composer of gypsy and Spanish dances.

Pablo Casals—Violoncellist, conductor and composer of one of the greatest cello virtuosos of modern times.

Salvador Dali—Spanish painter of world-wide importance who developed the style of "dream imagery"; otherwise known as the artist with the strange style.

Jose Iturbi—Pianist and Hollywood figure.

Pablo Picasso—A founder of cubist art and exponent of post impressionistic art.

Andres Segovia—Guitar virtuoso who brought the guitar instrument to the dignity of the concert stage.

Miguel de Unamuno—One of Spain's famous modern scholars and literary figures.

Maurice Utrillo—Spanish painter and exponent of the popular art style.

Vincent Hiasco Ibanes (1867-1928)—One of the most widely known Spanish authors. Among his works are "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse"; "Blood and Sand" and "Mare Nostrum".

Luis Munoz Rivera—"The George Washington" of Puerto Rico who won a Charter of Autonomy for Puerto Rico from Spain in 1897.

PROMINENT PUERTO RICANS IN THE UNITED STATES

ARCHITECTURE

Ruperto Ruiz—*Naval Architect, Brooklyn Navy Yard*
Asualdo de la Rosa—*United States Navy*
Jose Fernandez

ENGINEERING

Ernesto Prado—*Laboratories of Naval Engineer*
Arturo Gonzalez—*Coast Guard*

SCIENCE

Guillermo Medina—*Technical Director, United States Navy, Hydrographic Office*
Raul Rodriguez—*Developed a method to use steam "super caliente" to create a fresh water lake under the surface in Greenland. Project was called the Rodriguez Wells.*
Dr. Marguarita Silva—*Bacteriologist*

SPORTS—BASEBALL PLAYERS

Orlando (Peruchin) Cepeda—*1st Baseman*
Ruben Gomez—*Pitcher*
Roberto Clemente—*Outfielder*
Luis (Tito) Arroyo—*Pitcher*
Juan Pizarro—*Pitcher*

BOXING

Carlos Ortiz—*Lightweight Champion*

GOLF

Juan Chichi Rodriguez

TRACK AND FIELD

Rolando Cruz

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Arturo Morales Carrion—*Deputy Assistant Secretary of Inter-American Affairs, United States Department of State, Washington, D.C.*
Teodora Moscoso—*Area Administrator for Latin America, Agency of International Development Alliance for Progress State Department, Washington, D.C.*
Herman Badillo—*Commissioner of Relocation Department*
Maria Chiques Cordero de Gonzalez—*Puerto Rican & Spanish Affairs, Newark, (N. J.) Human Rights Commission*
John Carro—*Assistant to the Mayor, New York City*
Emilio Nunez—*Judge, Supreme Court, New York*
Carmen Marrero—*New York State Commission of Human Rights*
Mario Rodriguez—*Councilman, Camden, New Jersey*
Manuel Cabranes—*Consultant, Department of Welfare, N.Y.C.*

Luis Hernandez—*City Collector, N.Y.C.*
George Santiago—*Mayor's Comm. Against Exploitation, N.Y.C.*
Frank Torres—*Assemblyman, New York*
Carlos Rios—*Assemblyman, New York*
Jose Ramos Lopez—*Assemblyman, New York*

EDUCATION

Jesus de la Madrid—*Professor of Mathematics at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.*
Leopoldo Carecedo—*Professor of Biochemistry at Fordham University*

ARTS

Jose Ferrer—*Actor*
Rita Moreno—*Actress*
Justino Diaz—*Opera Singer, Metropolitan Opera House*
Graciela Rivera—*Opera Singer*
Miriam Colon—*Actress*
Lolita San Miguel—*Ballet Dancer, Metropolitan Opera Singer*
Eugenio Iglesias—*Actor-TV-Movies-Hollywood, Calif.*
Chita Rivera—*Actress*
Juane Hernandez—*Actor*
Jimmie Rogers—*Dancer*
Roly Rogers—*Dancer*

Although Puerto Ricans are American Citizens by law the Puerto Rican—due to his Spanish culture and largely rural background—is considered to be a foreigner by his other fellow-Americans.

The American citizen has traditionally reacted in a very uniform way to newly arrived peoples who sought to live in the United States and contribute to her glorious history.

The problems encountered by the migrant from Puerto Rico—A United States Citizen by birth—with reference to language, housing, education, employment and health—are similar to those encountered by other "newcomers".

The Island of Puerto Rico consists of 3,435 sq. miles, or less than half the size of New Jersey. The Island is smaller than every State except Rhode Island or Delaware. The actual dimensions of this rectangular island are 135 miles long and 35 miles wide. It is located 1,600 miles southeast of New York. The population of Puerto Rico is approximately 2,300,000 and the majority of the people depend on agriculture for their living.

Many people have the erroneous impression that the Puerto Rican is lazy—due to the fact that Puerto Rico is a tropical island, blessed with an average winter temperature of 73 degrees. But this is far from the case and surveys have confirmed that 97 out of 100 Puerto Ricans like their jobs very much and that the average rate of absenteeism is 2% or less.

The fact that the Puerto Rican is a dedicated and good worker is testified to by the vote of confidence "big business" has given to the island by relocating there.

Among the "blue chips" industries of the mainland that are located in Puerto Rico are: American Can Co., Botany Men's Wear, General Electric, International Shoe, Maiden Form, Parke-Davis Pharmaceuticals, Phelps-Dodge, Sperry-Rand, Union Carbide and Western Electric.

PUERTO RICO IN BRIEF

AREA:

3,435 square miles (about the size of Long Island).

AVERAGE YEARLY TEMPERATURE:

75.3

POPULATION:

About 2,349,000.

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE:

687 persons as compared to 51 in the United States.

GOVERNMENT:

Self-governing Commonwealth of the United States associated with the Federal Union by compact and mutual consent. Puerto Ricans have been American citizens since 1917.

LANGUAGE:

Spanish is the mother tongue, but English is also widely spoken.

TOTAL INCOME IN WAGES:

\$926 million in 1960-61, up from \$125 million in 1939-40.

PER CAPITA INCOME:

\$700—the highest in the Caribbean and second highest in Latin America.

TRADE WITH US:

\$2,066,946 daily in 1960-61. Puerto Rico is the largest per capita consumer of American products in the world, and the fifth largest in volume.

EDUCATION:

The Commonwealth set aside 28% of its 1963-64 budget for school purposes. This is the largest single item in the budget indicating the high priority of public education.

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 IN 1961:

31.0 as compared to 23.3 in the United States.

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 IN 1961:

6.7 as compared to 9.3 in the United States.

LIFE EXPECTANCY:

70 years.

THE NEWARK HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION'S PROGRAM FOR THE PUERTO RICAN COMMUNITY

Since the Puerto Rican population in the City of Newark began to increase, a number of projects have been implemented to facilitate the transition process of our new residents.

1. The Commission began planning for a curriculum designed for Puerto Rican and other Spanish speaking children. This project was initiated with the cooperation of Dr. Leonard Covello, educational director of the Puerto Rican Commonwealth, for the purpose of bringing to Newark, curricular approaches that have been successful in New York City Schools.

2. Informal group discussions for the purpose of explaining to the newly arrived Puerto Ricans, their rights and privileges, as well as their obligations and responsibilities in Newark.

3. Puerto Rican families are interviewed to determine their needs and to aid them in their adjustment process.

4. The Staff of the Commission attends periodic meetings with representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, in New York and at their regional offices in New Jersey.

5. Worked with the Newark Board of Education to set up additional classes in English for Puerto Ricans in those areas of heaviest population concentration.

The Commission is planning the following:

1. Set up block branches in heavily populated Puerto Rican areas of Newark, concentrating on meetings in homes or apartments, wherever this is possible.

2. Develop a short course in Spanish for community leaders who work constantly with Puerto Ricans.

3. Attempt to service the complaints of Puerto Rican shoppers and protect them from certain unscrupulous merchants.

4. Do everything possible to improve the housing conditions of our Puerto Rican population and inform them of where to seek additional municipal and county services.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NEWARK'S PUERTO RICAN COMMUNITY

1960 Total Newark Puerto Rican Population	9,698
Non-White	259
Median Age Puerto Rican Male	21.6
Median Puerto Rican Female	19.2
Median Age All Newark Residents	Male 31.2
	Female 32.0



■ Newark census tracts with 400 or more Puerto Ricans by birth or parentage. U. S. Census—1960

Median Age Newark Metropolitan Area Male 32.7
 Female 34.1

MARITAL STATUS

Total Male Puerto Rican Population (over 14)	3,141
Married	855
Separated	108
Widowed	46
Divorced	43
Total Puerto Rican Female Population (over 14)	2,735
Married	635
Separated	113
Widowed	90
Divorced	81

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	3,838
Number School Years Completed	
Elementary 1-4 years	768
5-7 years	1,142
8 years	571
High School 1-3 years	583
4 years	340
College 1-3 years	77
4 years or more	63
Median School Years Completed—Puerto Ricans	7.3
Median School Years Completed—All Newark Residents	9.0
Median School Years Completed	
Newark Metropolitan Area	11.1

FAMILY INCOME

Median Income (Puerto Ricans)	\$3,665
All Newark Residents	\$5,454
Newark Metropolitan Area	\$6,267

ANNUAL EARNINGS

Under \$1,000	147
2,999	169
3,999	570
4,999	326
5,999	207
6,999	158
7,999	81
8,999	61
9,999	38
10,000	45

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Male 14 years and over	3,141
Labor Force	2,652

% of Total	84.4
Female 14 years and over	2,735
Labor Force	908
% of Total	33.2

HOUSING

Puerto Rican Families	2,413
Families living in Sound Housing	1,293
Families living in Deteriorating Housing	961
Families living in Dilapidated Housing	159
Puerto Rican Families living in:	
1 Room Apartments	175
2 Room Apartments	286
3 Room Apartments	595
4 Room Apartments	631
5 Room Apartments	466
6 Room Apartments	200
7 Room Apartments	25
8 Room Apartments	35
Median Number of Rooms	3.7

YEARS MOVED INTO UNIT

1958 - March 1960	1,589
1954 - 1957	711
1953 or earlier	113

YEAR STRUCTURE WAS BUILT

1950 - 1960	(Families) 301
1940 - 1949	115
1939 or earlier	1,997

Owner Occupied Homes—Puerto Rican Families

VALUE	
Less than \$ 8,000	41
\$ 5,000 - 9,000	9
10,000 - 14,900	22
15,000 - 19,000	—
20,000 - 24,000	—
25,000 or more	5

GROSS RENT

Renter Occupied—Puerto Rican Families	2,352
\$20 - \$39	230
40 - 59	580
60 - 79	786
80 - 99	565
\$100 or more	147
Median Rent for Puerto Ricans	\$ 68
Median Rent for All Newark Resident	\$ 77
Median Rent for Newark Metropolitan Area	\$ 85

Based on U. S. Census Bureau Figures, 1960

**DISTRIBUTION OF NON-ENGLISH
SPEAKING PUPILS AND PUPILS OF
PUERTO RICAN BACKGROUND**

	November 1959		October 1963	
	Total Non- English Speaking	Total Puerto Rican Back- ground	Total Non- English Speaking	Total Puerto Rican Back- ground
I. SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS				
Arts	0	7	0	15
Barringer	6	7	14	15
Central	1	24	10	37
East Side	7	29	13	84
South Side	12	33	18	60
Vailsburg			8	0
Weequahic	4	1	22	36
West Side	0	3	6	55
Central Evening	0	27	70	185
Total	30	131	161	487

II. JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Broadway	0	21	7	93
Clinton Place	7	23	12	18
Ivy	1	0		
Madison	0	0	0	25
Seventh Avenue	1	4	4	10
Webster	18	25	10	60
West Kinney	12	37	10	69
Total	39	110	43	275

III. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Abington Avenue	4	2	0	2
Alexander Street	0	0	3	2
Ann Street	26	6	57	14
Avon Avenue	10	56	1	38
Belmont-Runyon			23	61
Bergen Street	16	61	3	25
Bragaw Avenue	2	2	2	18
Broadway	19	92	24	269
Burnet Street	85	132	47	68
Camden Street	14	70	17	80
Central Avenue	12	31	17	91
Chancellor Avenue	0	0	0	2
Charlton Street	5	21	4	20
Cleveland	10	33	0	21
Coe's Place	2	14	1	4
Dayton Street	13	81	26	205
Eighteenth Avenue	0	37	0	9

November 1959

Total Non- English Speaking	Total Puerto Rican Back- ground
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October 1963

Total Non- English Speaking	Total Puerto Rican Back- ground
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ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS cont.

Elliott Street	0	6	8	18
Fifteenth Avenue	6	13	15	66
First Avenue	0	0	2	0
Fourteenth Avenue	14	16	26	120
Franklin	19	30	20	42
Garfield	2	0	1	10
Hawkins Street	8	62	20	106
Hawthorne Avenue	7	6	3	26
Lafayette Street*	107	153	126	162
Lincoln	0	0	0	0
Madison	6	11	JHS	JHS
Maple Avenue	2	0	2	0
McKinley	62	171	58	431
Miller Street	45	107	27	128
Monmouth Street	3	19		
Morton Street	1	18	0	40
Mt. Vernon	0	0	5	8
Newton Street	16	47	0	19
Oliver Street	79	104	26	84
Peshine Avenue	7	39	5	39
Quitman Street			65	124
Ridge Street	0	0	0	0
Robert Treat	8	17	1	7
Roseville Avenue	2	1	0	6
South Street	8	57	37	108
South 8th Street	2	4	10	45
South 17th Street	4	6	25	32
South 10th Street	0	24	7	45
Speedway Avenue	0	0	0	1
Summer Avenue	16	31	25	98
Sussex Avenue	5	7	15	23
Warren Street	8	24	5	49
Waverly Avenue	2	5	4	27
Wilson Avenue	10	33	42	46
Total	667	1,649	805	2,209

IV. SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Arlington Avenue	0	2	0	17
Alvea Street	1	0	1	1
Boylan Street	0	4	1	17
Branch Brook	2	5	0	2
Bruce Street	2	1	5	4
Girls' Trade	0	8	0	8

November 1959		October 1963	
Total Non-English Speaking	Total Puerto Rican Back-ground	Total Non-English Speaking	Total Puerto Rican Back-ground

SPECIAL SCHOOLS cont.

Montgomery Street	2	17	1	36
South Market Street	0	15	0	6
Wickliffe Street	0	6	0	2
Woodland Avenue	0	0	0	0
Elliott Street (Visually Handicapped)			0	6
Total	7	58	8	99

SUMMARY

Senior High Schools	30	131	161	487
Junior High Schools	39	110	43	275
Elementary Schools	667	1,649	805	2,209
Special Schools	7	58	8	99
Grand Total	743	1,948	1,017	3,070

*Shifting populations have caused the above figures to change. We are indicating the possibilities of the extent of change by citing the 1964 statistics for Lafayette Street School.

January 31, 1964—Lafayette Street School:

Registered 1905	120	Puerto Ricans
Born outside of Newark 566	43	Brazil
171 Spoke NO English	141	Cuba
135 Spoke a little English	180	Portugal
280 Spoke good English	54	Spain
	28	Other Countries

There are 450 students when entering Lafayette Street School who spoke no English.

i. Number of Non-English Speaking Pupils in All Schools

1953	—	360
1954	—	486
1956	—	715
1957	—	809
1958	—	882
1959	—	743
1963	—	1,017

ii. Distribution of Non-English Speaking Pupils According to Nationality

	November 1959	October 1963
Argentinian	3	5
Austrian	1	0
Belgian	1	0

Brazilian	12	20
Chinese	5	7
Columbian	1	4
Cuban	21	109
Dominican	4	4
Equadorian	0	5
French	4	4
German	8	3
Greek	5	10
Haitian	0	2
Hungarian	5	7
Iranian	0	2
Israeli	8	8
Italian	81	55
Japanese	0	2
Panamanian	0	3
Peruvian	0	1
Polish	6	8
Portuguese	47	108
Puerto Rican	513	603
Rumanian	0	2
Spanish	13	32
Turkish	0	10
Ukranian	5	1
Venezuelan	0	1
Yugoslavian	0	1
Total	743	1,017

iii. Distribution of Non-English Speaking Pupils According to Schools

Elementary	667	805
Junior High Schools	39	43
Senior High Schools	30	161
Special Schools	7	8
Total	743	1,017

iv. Number of Both English Speaking and Non-English Speaking Puerto Rican Pupils According to Schools

Year	Elementary	Secondary	Special	Total
1954	537	57	7	601
1956	969	120 J.H.S. S.H.S. 75	45 25	1114
1957	1106	160 J.H.S. S.H.S. 81	79 30	1297
1958	1432	209 J.H.S. S.H.S. 119	90 23	1664
1959	1649	241 J.H.S. S.H.S. 131	110 58	1948
1963	2209	647 J.H.S. S.H.S. 372	275 99	2955

v. Percentage of Total Puerto Rican Pupal Population which was Non-English Speaking

Year	Total Population	Total Non-English Speaking P.R.	Percent
1956	1114	333	29.8
1957	1297	516	39.7
1958	1664	534	32.0
1959	1948	513	26.3
1963	2955	603	20.4

PUERTO RICAN POPULATION BY STATES AND CITIES

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population and Housing—1960 Final Report PHC (1)—154

	Total	P.R. Born	P.R. Percentage
ALABAMA			
Birmingham	46	25	21
Gadsden	4	—	4
Mobile	127	62	65
Montgomery	67	47	20
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock, North Little Rock	128	9.	37
CONNECTICUT			
Bridgeport	6,006	4,371	1,635
Hartford	2,995	2,360	635
New Britain	558	484	174
New Haven	1,286	962	324
Norwalk	489	328	161
Stamford	461	354	107
Waterbury	1,083	783	300
DELAWARE			
Wilmington	812	586	226
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington, D.C.	3,661	2,427	1,244
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville	240	167	73
Miami	11,804	8,687	3,117
Orlando	471	322	49
Tampa-St. Petersburg	1,704	1,008	696
GEORGIA			
Atlanta	386	260	126
Augusta	183	135	48
Columbus	1,242	988	254
Macon	58	42	16
Savannah	142	99	43

	Total	P.R. Born	P.R. Percentage
HAWAII			
Honolulu	3,129	930	2,199
INDIANA			
Evansville	17	4	13
Fort Wayne	137	62	75
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	6,270	4,221	2,049
Indianapolis	207	134	73
Muncie	5	—	5
South Bend	106	56	50
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	35,361	25,416	9,945
Decatur	5	5	—
Rockford	10	3	7
Peoria	51	33	18
IOWA			
Des Moines	54	20	34
Sioux City	4	4	—
Davenport (Rock Island-Moline, Ill.)	56	35	21
KANSAS			
Topeka	157	99	58
Wichita	126	55	71
KENTUCKY			
Lexington	165	129	16
Louisville	86	54	32
LOUISIANA			
Baton Rouge	97	56	41
New Orleans	1,185	718	467
Shreveport	142	101	41
MAINE			
Portland	8	—	8
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	1,517	924	593
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston	1,980	1,249	731
Brockton	70	49	31
Fall River	86	56	30
Lawrence-Haverhill	83	57	26
Lowell	59	33	26
Pittsfield	17	—	17
New Bedford	294	199	95
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	1,214	875	339
MICHIGAN			
Ann Arbor	99	75	23
Detroit	2,161	1,254	907

	Total	P.R. Born	P.R. Parentage
Flint	220	105	115
Grand Rapids	202	105	97
Jackson	34	16	18
Kalamazoo	67	20	47
Lansing	62	47	15
Saginaw	39	19	20
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	124	78	46
MINNESOTA			
Duluth-Superior	9	—	9
Minneapolis-St. Paul	317	138	179
MISSOURI			
Springfield	28	24	4
St. Louis	60	40	20
Kansas City	161	109	52
NEBRASKA			
Lincoln	117	82	35
Omaha	133	94	39
NEVADA			
Las Vegas	52	20	32
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Manchester	20	16	4
NEW JERSEY			
Atlantic City	922	702	220
Jersey City	14,911	10,784	4,127
Middlesex County	4,710	3,322	1,388
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	9,140	6,641	2,499
Trenton	2,013	1,559	454
Somerset County	316	209	107
Newark	13,467	9,698	3,769
NEW YORK			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	433	210	223
Binghamton	102	42	60
Buffalo	3,193	2,052	1,141
Nassau County	4,199	2,225	1,974
New York City	612,574	429,710	182,864
Rochester	2,101	1,493	608
Rockland County	2,212	1,331	881
Suffolk County	7,340	4,289	3,051
Syracuse	239	139	100
Utica-Rome	161	109	52
Westchester County	3,105	2,021	1,084
NORTH CAROLINA			
Charlotte	62	28	34
Durham	30	21	9

	Total	P.R. Born	P.R. Parentage
Greensboro-High Point	54	38	16
Raleigh	45	24	21
Winston-Salem	9	9	—
ILLINOIS			
Rockford	10	3	7
OHIO			
Akron	166	99	67
Canton	76	55	21
Cincinnati	173	103	70
Cleveland	4,595	3,124	1,471
Columbus	392	250	142
Dayton	251	137	114
Lima	25	8	17
Hamilton-Middletown	12	12	—
Springfield	30	9	21
Toledo	84	55	29
Youngstown-Warren	2,622	1,820	802
OKLAHOMA			
Tulsa	253	120	123
OREGON			
Portland	112	59	53
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	1,616	1,159	557
Altoona	7	7	—
Erie	181	142	39
Harrisburg	231	160	71
Johnstown	68	25	43
Lancaster	601	541	160
Philadelphia	22,373	15,735	6,638
Reading	722	508	214
Scranton	55	24	31
Wilkes-Barre - Hazleton	36	13	23
York	94	39	55
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence	272	166	106
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	209	155	54
Columbia	570	472	98
Greenville	27	19	8
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	61	37	24
Knoxville	58	41	17
Nashville	113	70	43
Memphis	72	39	33

	Total	P.R. Born	P.R. Parentage
UTAH			
Ogden	43	16	27
Salt Lake City	312	125	187
VIRGINIA			
Newport-New Hampton	507	388	119
Norfolk-Portsmouth	720	494	226
Richmond	112	65	47
WASHINGTON			
Seattle	278	146	132
Spokane	187	152	35
Tacoma	977	811	166
WISCONSIN			
Madison	49	24	25
Milwaukee	3,038	2,223	815
WEST VIRGINIA			
Wheeling	47	27	20

NET MIGRATION FROM PUERTO RICO TO THE UNITED STATES BY YEAR

Year	Total	Year	Total
1939.....	3,035	1951.....	52,899
1940.....	-425*	1952.....	59,103
1941.....	643	1953.....	89,124
1942.....	1,679	1954.....	21,531
1943.....	3,204	1955.....	45,464
1944.....	11,201	1956.....	52,315
1945.....	13,573	1957.....	37,704
1946.....	39,911	1958.....	27,690
1947.....	24,551	1959.....	29,989
1948.....	32,775	1960.....	16,298
1949.....	25,698	1961.....	-1,754*
1950.....	34,703	1962.....	11,664
1963.....	-5,479*		

*The minus sign is used to indicate a net outflow from the continental United States to Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: San Juan Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service—U.S. Department of Justice.

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